



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAM PURA, DELHI-110034

CLASS –VII

SUBJECT: - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER- Role of Government in Health (Part 1)

GUIDELINES:

- Read the notes and the Chapter 2 of Political Science- 'Role of Government in Health' and follow the instructions given below.
- Do not copy the notes in the notebook.
- All the activities and questions are to be done in the Social Science notebook.

Reference Book Our Past II (NCERT Political Science book class VII)

Chapter Link - <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?qess3=2-9>

INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC:

One of the features of the Indian Constitution is to establish a welfare state. This means that the government is expected to work for the well-being of the people in the spheres of education, healthcare, basic needs etc. and provide services for the same.

POINTS TO BE COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER:

- What is Health?
- Healthcare in India
- The cost of a cure
- Public and Private healthcare services
- Healthcare and equality
- Experience from Kerala and Coast Rica

WHAT IS HEALTH?

Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
There are certain factors which affect our health.



Watch the video given below for further understanding:

Video Link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXFXSP4JDNA>

HEALTHCARE IN INDIA

Given below are some of the steps taken by the government to provide healthcare service for all in India.

We need appropriate healthcare facilities to prevent and treat diseases.

Healthcare Facilities include

- Health centers
- Hospitals
- Laboratories
- Ambulance services etc.

- Human Resources such as qualified doctors, nurses and good health professionals and workers.
- Blood bank
- Medicines and equipment

Achievements: - (i) India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producers of doctors.

(ii) India is the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world.

(iii) The knowledge and experience in running a public healthcare system is considerable. The public healthcare system, hospitals and clinics are run by the government and it caters to a large section of the rural population.

(iv) Even the medical technology has advanced very well.

(v) India is being known globally for its medical tourism. (Medical tourism refers to people traveling abroad to obtain medical treatment.)

Shortcomings: Despite the above achievements, we are not able to provide proper health care facilities to all.

(i) People in rural areas have to travel long distances and wait in long queues at government hospitals.

(ii) Most doctors settle in urban areas.

(iii) Half of all the children in India are undernourished.

Read the story given below and answer the question:

The story of Hakim Sheik

Hakim Sheik was a member of the Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity (PBKMS), an organisation of agricultural labourers in West Bengal. One evening in 1992, he accidentally fell off a running train and suffered head injuries. He was in a very serious condition and needed immediate treatment.

He was taken to a government hospital in Kolkata but they refused to admit him because they did not have a spare bed. Another hospital did not have the facility or the specialised doctors necessary for his treatment. In this way he spent 14 hours in a critical state and was taken to eight different government hospitals, but none of them admitted him.

Finally, he was admitted in a private hospital, where he received treatment. He spent a lot of money on his treatment. Angry and upset over the indifferent attitude of all the hospitals that refused to admit him, Hakim Sheik and PBKMS filed a case in the court.

Imagine yourself to be the judge in this case. What would be your judgement?

THE COST OF A CURE

Class Activity: Read the storyboard given below (Refer to page 22, 23 of the book). Share your experience of healthcare facilities in India during this pandemic (COVID-19).

THE COST OF A CURE

Aman and Ranjan are good friends. While Ranjan comes from a well-to-do family, Aman's parents have to struggle to make ends meet...



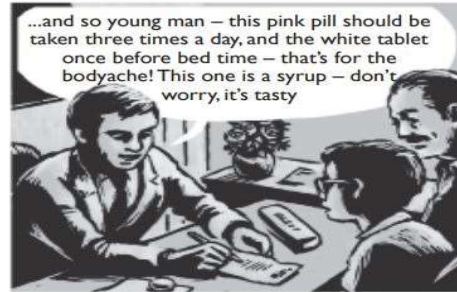
The building looked so posh. I thought it was a five star hotel! Daddy said that was because it was a private hospital, with the best of facilities.

Daddy had to pay Rs 500 at the reception counter itself – before we even met the doctor! There was nice music playing and everything was really clean and shiny.

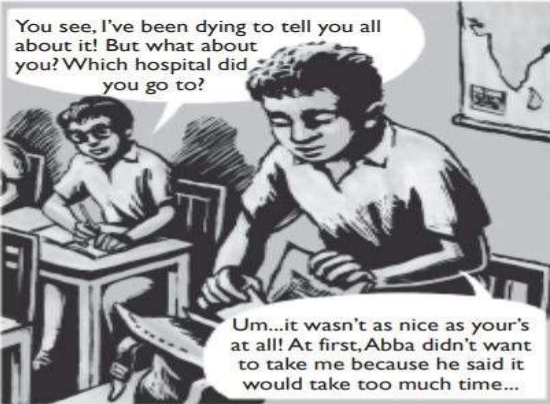


The doctor asked for many tests...but everyone was so friendly! The lady who took my blood for testing told me so many jokes that I forgot to feel the pain!

After the test results came, we went back to the doctor. He looked through them and said everything was fine, and I only had viral fever. He prescribed lots of medicines and rest.



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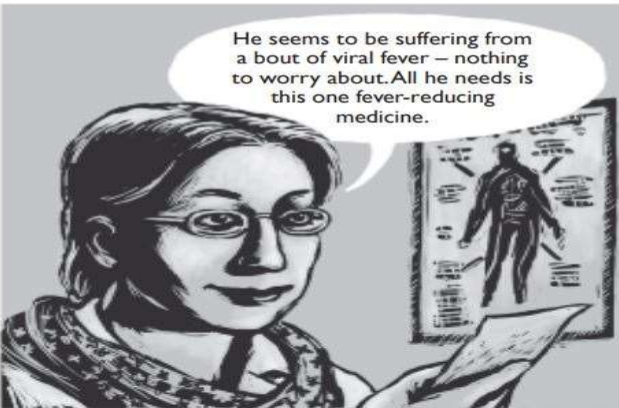
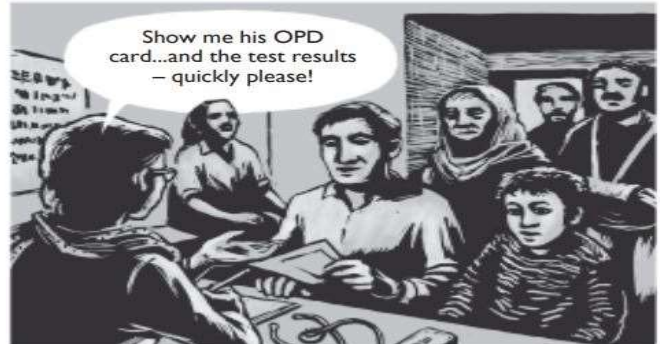


...and it really did! We went to a big Government Hospital. We had to wait in a long queue at the OPD counter. I was feeling so sick that I had to lean on Abba all the time!



When our turn came, the doctor examined me, and asked for a blood test. Then we had to go and stand in another long queue! People were crowding around in the testing room too.

We got the test results after three days...and went back to the hospital. There was a different doctor that day.



Summary:

- ❖ Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
- ❖ There are a number of factors that affect healthcare
- ❖ India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producer of doctors.
- ❖ India is being known globally for its medical tourism. (Medical tourism refers to people traveling abroad to obtain medical treatment.)
- ❖ Despite the above achievements, we are not able to provide proper health care facilities to all.

Assignment

Guidelines: All the questions are to be done in the Social Science notebook.

Q1. Define health.

Q2: Enlist some factors that affect our health.

Q3: Write the achievements and drawbacks of healthcare in India.



BBPS, PITAMPURH